Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866. NUMBER 321.

Wanted--Female Help.

WANTED—A good girl, to do general housework, at 291 Indiana avenue.

WANTED—50 ladies, to sell the most attractive article of the day.

WANTED—Nurse, to do chamber work in a small private family.

WANTED—A servant girl in a family of three.

WANTED—A good colored woman to cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—A good girl, to do general housework.

WANTED—A good American or German girl to do general housework.

Wanted--Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Un amateur de la ...

WANTED—Live men to sell our ...

WANTED—To Mill Owners—I want to rent a water-power ...

WANTED—Travellers, agents ...

WANTED—Who wants to purchase ...

WANTED Immediately, energetic men ...

WANTED—A first-class Pastry Cook, at the Lloyd House.

WANTED—House—Any person ...

WANTED—A good business ...

WANTED—Partnership—The advertiser having from $10,000 ...

WANTED—By an experienced German teacher ...

WANTED—To purchase a gentleman's buggy horse ...

WANTED—Families breaking up housekeeping ...

WANTED—Those wishing business ...

WANTED—First-class Canvassers ...

WANTED—A suite of 2 rooms, with board ...

WANTED—To borrow—Fifteen hundred dollars for one year.

WANTED—By a Frenchman lately arrived from Paris ...

WANTED—To hire. A stable ...

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two unfurnished rooms with board ...

BOARDING—Grant House, 46 North Dearborn st. Good rooms and board ...

BOARDING—A very pleasant parlor and bedroom ...

BOARDING—Pleasant front room with board for two ...

BOARDING—A furnished room ...

BOARDING — Waverly House ...

BOARDING—Parties desiring ...

BOARDING—Suites of rooms for ...

FOUND—A small amount of ...

FOUND—On the Chicago & Alton ...

Wanted—Male Help. / Agents.

WANTED—Agents ...

WANTED—Agents—$150 ...

WANTED—Agents—Male ...

WANTED—Agents—$25 ...

Wanted--Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As ...

WANTED—Situation ...

Wanted--Partners.

WANTED—Partner ...

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

NEWS NEWS.

The Ways and Means Committee will report ...

CONGRESS.

Passage of the Amendatory Habeas Corpus Bill.

THE ARMY BILL PROGRESSING SLOWLY.

TAX BILL TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD NEXT WEEK.

Revenue for the Present Year Estimated at $500,000,000.

Terrific Explosion at Aspinwall.

Great Destruction of Life and Property.

THE NEW YORK CHOLERA SHIP.

REPORT OF THE CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

Incendiary Fires in the Oil Regions.

The Entire Property of a Company Destroyed.

LATEST FENIAN INCUBATIONS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 20.

THE AMENDATORY HABEAS CORPUS BILL.

The bill amendatory of the Habeas Corpus act, heretofore passed by the House, and passed by the Senate to-day, provides that any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or any acts done or permitted done, during said rebellion, by any officer or person, under and by virtue of any order written as general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officers of the United States, holding the command of the department, district or place within which such seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment was made, done or committed ...

THE ARMY BILL.

The House spent the day, as usual, on the Army Bill ...

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

The House will take up the Niagara Ship Canal bill on Tuesday next ...

PERSONAL.

General Grant and wife leave here to-morrow on a visit to Richmond and Petersburg.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEYS.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday decided that the payment of all naval prize lists be suspended until further orders ...

ORDER SUSPENDED.

FROM MACON, GA.

Dexter, the Defaulter—Mississippi Items—Negro Outrage—Scandal—Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MACON, April 19.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Specie Arrival—Fearful Explosion—The Spanish-Chilian War—A Revolution Ended.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer Atlantic, from Aspinwall, has arrived ...

FROM NEW YORK.

Nitro-Glycerine—Precautions against the Explosive Material—Meeting in Aid of the Bible Society Fund—The Horse Railroad Employes Resume Work.

NEW YORK, April 20.

THE NEW YORK CHOLERA SHIP.

Report of the Health Officer—Forty-seven Deaths—Thirty-seven now Sick.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Legislative—The Brownlow Trial—River Matters.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, April 20.

FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

Incendiary Fires and Wanton Destruction of Property.

FROM FENIA.

New Advertisements.

Special Announcement

UNITED STATES

PRIZE CONCERT

To be given at

Crosby's Opera House,

May 28th, 1866.

ONLY FIVE WEEKS TO TIME OF DRAWING!

No Postponement!

OVER 250,000

Tickets are already sold!

And with the help of our

Five Thousand Agents,

(Located in nearly every town and city of importance throughout the country), we have NO DOUBT EVERY TICKET WILL BE SOLD before the day designated.

Local and General Agents will please MAKE A NOTE of the above facts and "govern themselves accordingly." They can easily see the necessity of making returns promptly each week.

Parties ordering Tickets by mail should send along their orders immediately—if the Tickets are all sold the money will be returned.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES:

WE WILL SEND

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

133 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Drawer 5913.

OPEN SESAME!

At Stein's Gold Gift Sale, 79 Clark Street, ON MONDAY NEXT.

L. DeGRAFF,

Cor. State & Randolph Sts.

DEALER IN

Fine Ready Made

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

FOR

MEN YOUTH AND BOYS.

L. DeGRAFF,

Corner State and Randolph Sts.

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

OPEN SESAME!

At Stein's Gold Gift Sale, 79 Clark Street, ON MONDAY NEXT.

A NICE SET OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

SALESMAN WANTED.

P. O. BOX 3884.

WHO'S YOUR DENTIST?

WOOD.

DeCLERCQ BROS.

Only $8.00 per cord.

New Advertisements.

Special Announcement

THE

UNITED STATES

PRIZE CONCERT!

Will Positively be Given

On May 28th, 1866.

No Postponement.

125,000 Valuable Prizes,

WORTH $492,575.25!

Will be Presented to Ticket Holders,

INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

List of Prizes:

Price of Tickets $1.00 Each.

See Club Rates in another column.

Don't Delay a Single Day,

BUT

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

YOU MAY BE

THE LUCKY ONE,

AND GET THE

$30,000 PRIZE.

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

Proprietors.

GREAT SALE OF SPRING CLOTHING!

COMPRISING

Elegant Dress Suits,

Business Suits,

Matched Suits.

LATEST STYLES

PANTS & VESTS,

Superbly Made and Trimmed.

Gents' Furnishing Goods

In Great Variety,

AT PANIC PRICES!

CALL AND SEE.

All the Latest Novelties of the Season can be found in our

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

To make to order in the most approved and artistic manner, at

LOW PRICES.

BARTLETT BROS.,

131 & 133 Randolph St.

Wholesale House, 103 Lake-st.

OPEN SESAME!

At Stein's Gold Gift Sale, 79 Clark Street, ON MONDAY NEXT.

SCHROEDER'S CORN SHELLER

STEWART'S COOK STOVES,

Refrigerators and Ice Boxes, Water Filters & Coolers, Bathing Apparatus, Ruffling and Crimping Irons, Laundry Utensils, Carpet Sweepers,

DALTON & CO.'S.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.'S,

136 Lake street.

Turkey Rhubarb Seed.

SIMON W. KING, Commissioner

New Advertisements.

Special Announcement

NO POSTPONEMENT!

NO POSTPONEMENT!

THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

THE UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

Will Positively be Given

Will Positively be Given

At Crosby's Opera House,

At Crosby's Opera House,

ON MAY 28th, 1866.

ON MAY 28th, 1866.

Secure Your Tickets without Delay!

Secure Your Tickets without Delay!

READ THE SPLENDID LIST OF PRIZES!

READ THE SPLENDID LIST OF PRIZES!

And the Great Inducements Offered.

And the Great Inducements Offered.

Look at our References,

Look at our References,

AND SATISFY YOURSELF

AND SATISFY YOURSELF

In Regard to Our Responsibility.

In Regard to our Responsibility.

ONE TICKET IN EVERY FOUR

ONE TICKET IN EVERY FOUR

DRAWS A PRIZE!

DRAWS A PRIZE!

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS

Is Worth Looking After.

Is Worth Looking After.

Don't be Like the Foolish Virgins,

Don't be Like the Foolish Virgins,

But Provide in time for the Future,

But Provide in time for the Future,

Ere the Day Passes and the Night Cometh,

Ere the Day Passes and the Night Cometh,

When no Man, or Woman either,

When no Man, or Woman either,

CAN PROCURE A TICKET

CAN PROCURE A TICKET

Or Draw a Prize

Or Draw a Prize

In the Grand Prize Concert

In the Grand Prize Concert

—OF—

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

SWORMSTEDT, CORBIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

44 & 46 South Water-st.

SUGARS,

COFFEES

TEAS,

RICE,

Etc., Etc.

And for sale at

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

By SWORMSTEDT, CORBIN & CO.,

44 & 46 South Water-st.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, AT WILSON'S,

126 Dearborn-st.,

Arkansas Cotton Lands

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

BUSINESS SUITS.

New Styles Ready Made. Equal to the best Custom Work, at

SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.'S,

136 Lake street.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

For Moths. Reliable! Cheap! Fragrant! Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Proprietors, Boston.

HARLOW BROTHERS,

General Commission Merchants,

188 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

RARE CHANCE

FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

NOTICE

To Cigar Manufacturers.

New Advertisements.

Special Announcement

Read What others Say of Us.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT—A HALF MILLION DOLLARS IN GIFTS.

...

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION,

For the purpose of Partition.

TO PHYSICIANS.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Of Geo. Tiemann & Co.'s manufacture; also, Saddle Bags, Trusses, Elastic Hose, Crutches, Magnetic Machines, Leeches, Vaccine Virus, Pure Drugs, Chemicals ...

BLISS & SHARP, Druggists,

144 LAKE STREET.

OPEN SESAME!

At Stein's Gold Gift Sale, 79 Clark Street, ON MONDAY NEXT.

ALL CANVASSERS

In the city are invited to call and examine the Self-Feeding Carpet Tacker and Stretcher,

To Lumber Merchants.

INSURANCE.

CHEAP FREIGHTS

CALIFORNIA.

LOW FARES.

SUMMER WOOD.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU.

MANILLA CORDAGE—I offer ...

STRAITS TIN.

Northwestern Advertiser and Business Guide.

DISSOLUTION—The Co-partnership ...

ALFRED H. ANDREWS,

A. H. ANDREWS.

New Advertisements.

RECEIVED THIS DAY

AT

ROSS & GOSSAGE'S,

167 & 169

LAKE STREET,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Sun Shades,

Carriage Shades,

Parasols,

Sun Umbrellas, &c.

Ladies' Walking and Travelling Suits.

CHECKED FOULARD SILKS,

Very handsome, at One Dollar.

Ladies' Cloth Garments,

RICH SILK

BASQUINES,

TALMAS, &c.

Ross & Gossage.

OPEN SESAME!

At Stein's Gold Gift Sale, 79 Clark street, ON MONDAY NEXT.

Cloaks! Cloaks!

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

Take pleasure in advising the Ladies that they have attained

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

IN THEIR

Cloak Room in producing the most novel and elegant

LADIES OUTSIDE GARMENTS

Ever exhibited in this or any other market.

150 Lake street.

JOSEPH WEST,

111 Lake Street,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETS,

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c.

Extremely Low Prices.

CURTAIN GOODS,

Window Shades, Hollands Damask, &c.,

PRIME FEATHERS.

PROVISIONS.

ANDREW BROWN,

NO. 52 RIVER STREET,

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Nos. 64, 66, 68 & 70 North Clinton Street,

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD, BAR AND PIG LEAD, LINSEED OIL, BOILED LINSEED OIL, LINSEED MEAL, PATENT DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

ASPARAGUS AND GRAPE VINES.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA GOODS.

MOSES BROTHERS,

52 Beaver St. New York.

Fire Crackers, Fans, Matting,

TEETH

KEROSENE GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

WEST 12th STREET WOOD YARD.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Furniture,

TO MERCHANTS.—A reliable book-keeper ...

New Advertisements.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Handkerchiefs, AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Hosiery, AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Skirt Braid, AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Hoop Skirts, AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Fancy Goods, AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Suspenders, AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Notions, AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Corsets, AT NEW YORK PRICES.

COOPER & SHERMAN,

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO

Restore Hair if ever so Gray, To its Color of Earlier Days, Keeps the Hair from Falling Off, Will surely Cure all Humors of the Scalp, And makes the Hair grow on Bald Heads, When Falling Off from Disease.

DR. FRANK B. CLOCK, Proprietor, Manchester, N. H.

LAMB & QUINLIN

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

LAMB, QUINLIN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

J. W. POTTLE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. POTTLE & CO.

The Little Barefoot.

IN CHANCERY—IN CHAMBERS ...

SEALED PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING AND PLANKING ALLEYS.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

New Advertisements.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

CHICAGO AND KANKAKEE.

Valuable Productive Property AT AUCTION, To Close an Estate.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK'S,

SHORES, DUNLAP & CO.,

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Lake St.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Horse Collars, Fly Nets,

LEATHER,

CARRIAGE GOODS.

Men's Furnishing Goods.

UNDERWEAR.

Linen, Muslin and Wool Shirts,

ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.

Ely's Furnishing House

SALT! SALT!

B. B. KIMBALL & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Hibbard & Spencer

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE & TIN PLATE,

62 LAKE STREET

Corner of State Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL,

Barrett's Felt and Composition Roofing Material

AND THE

Garden City Roofing Paint.

Also Dealers in

Boat Pitch and Coal Tar.

COUGHS, COLDS, & CONSUMPTION.

New England Remedy,

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants

FRANK STURGES & CO.,

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC COPPER AND METALS.

STAMPED AND JAPANNED WARE.

RUMSEY BRO. & CO.,

Cor. Clark & South Water Sts., Chicago.

FLOUR, GRAIN,

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

LOYALTY NOT SUFFICIENT.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Review of A. Johnson's Policy.

SEWARD'S PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS.

Why Johnson Opposed Congress—The Influences Supporting Mr. Seward's Course—Failure of the Johnson Party—Stair in Disfavor—Weed in a Muddle—Copperhead Pressure—"Your Policy Triumphant and the Country Happy."

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1866.

When A. Johnson, Esquire, of Greenville, Tenn., mounted the "throne" of the Republic, he believed himself to be a Radical Republican. His intentions were good. He was disposed to carry out a Radical policy. He swore that he would make treason odious and traitors take back seats. He proclaimed that the Government should be reconstructed on principles of eternal justice, and the political equality of all men. He was somewhat imbued with the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence. To the black man he was pledged to be a "Moses." In the opening of his administration, Chase, Sumner and Wade were freely consulted, and Stanton was the favorite Secretary in the Cabinet. He issued his proclamation of pardon, excepting a dozen classes of rebels from the general amnesty, and compelling them to sue for special pardons. This filled Washington and the White House for months with rebel pilgrims. Thenceforth the President was surrounded by a rebel atmosphere. From early morning till late at night he was listening to their application for pardon and forgiveness. It was charming to his senses and delicious to his vanity to behold the haughty aristocracy of the South crouching before him, and down on their knees begging for pardon from A. Johnson, tailor, whom they had so long snubbed and ostracised, and refused to admit within their charmed circle. For months this beggar-on-horse-back President by means of a rebel ballot, inhaled the delightful aroma of Southern adulation. But it was not long before the shrewder members of the fallen oligarchy discovered his innate weakness and interior prejudices, and they played on his vanity as on a harp of a thousand strings. It was the old story over again.

> "Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
> That to be hideous needs but to be seen;
> But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

EMBRACING THE REBELS.

At first the rebel leaders were, in the more vigorous than elegant language of Parson Brownlow, "hell-bound and deserving wretches," and he was resolved to render them odious, and make them take back seats. But after listening to their tales of woe, and inhaling their flattery, he "first endured, then pitied, then embraced" them. He had humbled an aristocracy who had all his previous lifetime despised his low origin and plebian blood, and snubbed and scorned him. He was now admitted or initiated into their charmed circle of society, and invested with the Order of the Garter. He had become a high caste Brahmin, and was no longer a low caste Hindoo. He modified his intentions about making treason "odious" and bringing the leaders to punishment. The North Carolina proclamation of reconstruction was issued, handing over the government of the State to the rebels and disfranchising the loyal colored men.

THE JOHNSON PARTY.

On this model he proceeded to reconstruct all the other insurgent States. He avoided convening Congress, as it might interfere with "my policy." He gave the cold shoulder to the Radicals, and set about organizing a "Johnson party." Seward and the Blairs favored this wild scheme. Seward was confident, as usual, that within sixty days the pro-slavery policy of Johnson would be "triumphant, and the country happy." Johnson's plan was to drive the Radicals out of the Republican organization, whom he regarded as but a small faction of enthusiasts and fanatics. He believed that the great body of the party were "Conservatives." His daily contact with the rebels had changed all his own opinions and intentions, and he supposed that the sentiments of the Republicans had changed also. His new policy was to make the Radicals "odious," and to elevate the chiefs of the rebellion to their old pedestals of power.

SEWARD'S PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS.

Seward was smart enough to perceive that after Johnson had resurrected the Copperheads and restored the Southern aristocracy, he could not be re-elected, and his old dream of the Presidency came over him. When he went to New York in February, to make his Cooper Institute speech, he was bursting with two ideas: the formation of a great Conservative Johnson party, and of being elected President by it in 1868. He was so full of the latter notion that he imparted it to some of his confidential friends in New York. In a private caucus Weed pronounced the hope absurd. The gentlemen present all agreed in considering Seward's thoughts of the Presidency perfectly visionary. They requested Weed to go and tell him that he was making a fool of himself. Weed refused to do it, saying that three times in his life he had been the bearer of disagreeable intelligence to Seward, and had to some extent compromised himself in his eyes, and that he would not again cross the path of his chief's ambition.

THE FIRST VETO.

For the purpose of forcing a quarrel with the Radicals, Johnson, under Seward's advice, vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill—a bill which he had previously recommended to be enacted and promised to sign. But it furnished him the first pretext for a declaration of war on the Radicals. He confidently expected to carry half of the Republicans of each branch of Congress with him. Their votes, added to the Copperheads, he calculated would give him a working majority in Congress, sufficiently strong to let in the rebel States, and, once in, the iron-clad test oath would be speedily repealed, and all radical measures on the Statutes would be wiped off. Such was the programme and expectations in February and March.

THE MOB SPEECH.

The treacherous veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was followed by the 22d of February harangue to the Washington mob, and the Cooper Institute speech by the Secretary of State. Those speeches were intended to lay the foundation of the great "Johnson conservative party," to be composed of equal parts of Republicans, Copperheads and Confederates. The mob speech met with a chilling reception in the North, and Seward's Cooper Institute glittering generalities fell still-born. It is due to the truth of history to remark in this connection that Johnson was not drunk on that occasion; neither was it his intention to say as many indiscreet things and unfold the feelings of his bosom quite so freely as he did; but he was carried away by the applause and enthusiasm of the crowd. He felt once more on the hustings, among congenial friends and sympathizers, and out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh. He reminds one of a civilized Indian in citizen's garb, who meets his tribe at a war dance. The store clothes and patent leather boots of the "pale-faces" quickly give place to the breech-clout, blanket and moccasins, feathers and war-paint of the braves of the forest, and with a whoop and a yell he joins the dog feasters. So with Johnson; he found himself surrounded by congenial companions of other days. The Copperheads and ex-rebels all became delicious "Democrats," and intoxicated with their stormy applause, he launched a full-rigged Copperhead harangue, among them, which the reporters caught up and spread before an astonished and disgusted public. But the speech differed only in temper and phraseology from the original intention. The ideas were preserved and uttered.

Thus two blows were struck at the unity of the Republican party; first, the dastardly veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill; second, the pronunciamento of Johnson and Seward in Washington and New York on the 22d of February. But the ranks of our great party stood unmoved before the assault. A few timid souls cowered to the rear, and a squad of base, mercenary creatures deserted, and joined the conspiracy. But the mass of the rank and file of the Republican party never budged an inch, but coolly and precisely delivered their fire.

THE SECOND VETO.

The passage of the great Civil Rights Bill afforded another opportunity for the Executive to make a third assault and break our lines. He hurled his veto and marshalled all his henchmen and Copperhead allies for a grand assault. This veto was as treacherous as the former one, but it came not unexpected, and the Republicans were prepared for it. To the great gratification of all loyal men, and to the stunning amazement of the White House people, the veto itself was vetoed, and the bill became a law by an overwhelming vote of the people's representatives.

NEVER CONVERTED.

The question is continually asked, How came Andy Johnson to backslide from the Republican party? The answer is easy: he was never converted. He never at heart believed in its principles. He never hated slavery. He never desired its extinction. He never looked upon it as a hateful, odious, anti-democratic institution. He never was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He was always a pro-slavery Southern "Democrat." When in early life he scratched together a few hundred dollars, he went straight away and bought a "nigger," and when he got a little more money he bought another nigger, and continued to invest his spare funds in more slaves. He [illegible] ... He opposed the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, and successfully employed his influence with President Lincoln to have Tennessee excepted from its operation. But Johnson hated the rebel leaders, who, in turn, despised him.

He also believed that slavery was safer in the Union than out of it, and hence had a double motive for adhering to the Union and opposing the rebels. But he preserved no anti-slavery substratum to his character. He was governed by his prejudices and animosities, his jealousies and ambition. When he suddenly found himself elevated to the Presidency by the bullet of Booth, it is not believed by those who knew him best that he immediately formed his resolution to adopt a reactionary policy, but he came to it through the influences I have described. When he had gotten over his hatred to the rebel leaders, he naturally fell into his old pro-slavery moods of mind. And as he changed his own views, he could not understand why other people did not also change theirs, and keep step to his music. He could not comprehend or realize the nature or strength of the anti-slavery sentiment in the North, because he has no moral convictions himself on the subject. He wholly miscalculated the power of conscience, and underrated the discipline and tenacity of the Republican organization. He judged the whole party by a few sycophantic camp-followers whom he met in Washington. When he enunciated his pro-slavery policy of reconstruction, and opened his books for the organization of his new party, he strangely overlooked the twenty thousand Protestant preachers and congregations, and the two thousand Republican presses in the North, and the million of soldiers who had fought and bled for Union and Liberty. He consulted none of these, and regarded not their deep, earnest convictions of right and duty. But he has felt their power. It was these men who carried the Civil Rights Bill against the veto, against the Copperheads and ex-rebels and tories and trimmers. The members of Congress were merely the recording clerks of the will of the loyal masses.

A CONSERVATIVE FALSEHOOD.

When the Conservative backers of Johnson, like Doolittle, are pointed to the monstrous usurpation which their master has attempted to perpetrate, they excuse it by saying that he is following in the footsteps of President Lincoln! But I reply to this falsehood in the words of Col. Forney, that:

> "Mr. Lincoln never dreamed of the despotic doctrine of restoring a betrayed and broken Government by his own act, and without the consent of Congress. Such a theory, abhorrent to the whole idea of republican liberty, and repugnant to all our traditions, public and private, might be acceptable to a monarchist, who feared and hated the people, but never to one who so loved his country and his countrymen."

Who believes that if Mr. Lincoln had lived, he would have cobbled a plan of reconstruction of his own, and attempted to enforce it in defiance of Congress? In his amnesty proclamation of December 8, 1863, which is so much quoted by Johnsonites, he declared as follows:

> "To avoid misunderstanding," * * "it may be proper to further say that whether members sent to Congress from any (insurgent) State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive."

But more than this: In the last public speech he ever uttered—three days before his assassination, referring to the Government he had endeavored to set up in Louisiana, he said:

> "And I also in the proclamation distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no right to say when or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States. This plan was in advance submitted to the then Cabinet, and distinctly approved by every member of it. One of them (Seward) suggested that I should omit the protest against my own power in regard to the admission of Members of Congress, from the Rebel States."

I think these extracts pretty effectually dispose of the slanderous allegation that the martyred Lincoln would have attempted to force the insurgent States into Congress, on a plan of his own, in defiance of the will of Congress. They show, too, where Johnson got the idea that he could do it. The member of the Cabinet, who in December, 1863, tried to induce Mr. Lincoln to "omit his protest" against the President's power to interfere with the prerogatives of Congress, is doubtless at the bottom of the Johnson programme of reconstruction and usurpation, though he keeps in the back ground. He is the unseen hand that moves the Administration and inspires the President with courage to do wrong and subvert the work of the war.

FAILURE OF "MY POLICY."

But the vetoes and speeches, the intrigues and conspiracies, have all miserably failed in their purpose to rend the Republican party in twain or to intimidate Congress. The occupant of the White House is in bad humor. Montgomery Blair, the Chairman of the Johnson organization, is in disfavor at court. He issued too many promises, and is unable to redeem any of them. Doolittle, Raymond & Co. have lost much of their influence with the Executive. It is probable that the new party is a dead failure; it is no go. The Copperheads are now telling the President that there is only one road for him to take, one course to pursue, and that is to boldly throw himself into their arms, and lean on them for future support. The assure him that the Republican party is radicalized from top to bottom, and will not consent to break up its organization, and neither will the Copperhead party. Hence, no third party can be formed. He must therefore elect between the Radicals and Copperheads; he must act with one or the other party. If he returns to the Republicans he must accept and endorse the Congressional policy of reconstruction, which will embrace at least qualified colored suffrage, and he must abandon his darling "policy." He must keep Stanton in his Cabinet, and consult with Sumner, Thad. Stevens and Ben. Wade, and "God and Liberty" fanatics of that class. On the other hand, if he goes over to the "Democracy" squarely and openly, they will all rally to his support and make him their candidate at the next election. The whole South, they say, will go for him. Every rebel will vote for him, and fight for his "policy" if necessary. But he must use his enormous patronage freely. He must turn out the Republicans and put in Copperheads. Nothing short of that will be satisfactory to them.

"WAITING AND WATCHING."

Vallandigham has arrived here, and is in deep consultation with the leading Copperheads and rebels. He denounces Johnson's timidity, and says that he had supposed him to be a man of sense like Jackson, Napoleon or Cromwell, and declares that the game is in his cards if he will only play the hand boldly. Whether he has had a confidential interview with Johnson or not, is not known in Republican circles. When he arrived here, Thurlow Weed was telegraphed for, and came post haste. It is surmised that he is here to prevent Vallandigham from seeing or influencing the President. Weed is not ready to follow Johnson into the Copperhead party, and still hopes that he can be kept out of it. At last advices from the White House, Johnson said he was not going to join the Copperheads, but would fight out his battle inside of the Republican lines. He still expressed his confidence in being able eventually to cram his pro-slavery scheme of reconstruction down the throats of Congress. His flatterers nod a sickly assent, and with a ghastly smile of disbelief and dissimulation, tell him they have no doubt of his success. The Secretary of State is calculating the effect of a war with France in diverting public attention from domestic to foreign politics, and in restoring the lost influence of the Administration. Meanwhile, he assures the President, "Your speech is triumphant. All is well, and the country will be happy." OBSERVER.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Effect of the Passage of the Civil Rights Bill upon the President—The Supreme Judicial Appointment—The War Debt of Illinois—Bounties paid in the Several Congressional Districts.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1866.

The check put upon the President by the passage of the Civil Rights Bill in spite of his veto has had a wholesome effect. He is not entirely, but considerably, subdued. The arrest of his efforts to force Congress into an acquiescence in his reconstruction policy may only be temporary. Indeed, as long as the influence of the Secretary of State and the Blair family, and their Copperhead-conservative adjuncts is paramount over him, no permanent change to the better can be expected. But it is true that defensive passiveness has taken the place with him, at least for the time being, of the aggressive attitude he maintained during the last two months toward Congress. His former tone of defiance has given way to conciliatory expressions. But a few weeks since he arrogantly proclaimed on several occasions his confidence of being sustained in his home policy by the majority of the people, and boldly announced his intention and ability to form a new party that would obtain control of public affairs. Nothing of the kind has been heard from him since the great triumph of Congress over his undue interference with its political legislation. On the contrary, he has acknowledged to several of his intimates within the last few days that the formation of a third party was not practicable; that he had to choose between the Republican Union party and Copperhead Democracy, and that any fight to be made hereafter between himself and his opponents would have to be fought within the ranks of the former. And, moreover, he has lately taken pains, that appeared almost studied, to play the amiable toward certain Republican leaders that have lately had official intercourse with him.

The symptoms of a favorable reaction at the White House may be but another part of the game of deception the Executive has been performing upon the Union party since last summer. But, whether genuine penitence or premeditated delusion be their real motive, it is, nevertheless, certain, that in the present conflict Congress will, in the end, achieve a complete victory. The certainty of this is guaranteed, not only by the great strength and unity of the majority in both Houses, but also of the overwhelming preponderance of sympathy with Congress among the [illegible] ... The most conclusive proof of the latter has been accumulating here with wonderful rapidity during the past week in the expressions of popular opinion received through the telegraph and mail, by Congressmen, from every part of the loyal States. Their advices from every direction are, that the sympathies with the President in the Republican ranks constitute an insignificant fraction. Even from office holders, the most encouraging intimations of loyalty to their party have been received. A remarkable reaction in favor of Congress is reported from New York, which State, it was heretofore feared, had been badly demoralized by the defection of Morgan, Raymond et al. The torrent of popular feeling in support of Congress sweeping over the whole North, is, indeed, so mighty, that the most changed determination of the people to have the Union reconstructed upon the basis of true liberty and justice, can no longer be disputable. And a sublime spectacle it is, this grand exhibition of political good faith and intelligence. There must be virtue in a people, indeed, when three hundred millions of patronage produce so little corruption.

THE APPOINTMENT OF HENRY STANBERRY AS SUPREME JUDGE.

It became known this morning that the Ohio lawyer, who provided the legal points for the Presidential veto, would be nominated to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. Strong efforts will no doubt be made to prevent his confirmation, either by the passage of the House bill abolishing the Judgeship which the President wishes to confer upon him, or, if this should fail, by bringing up his Executive-reason the bad political record he made during the war. He made a decidedly disloyal speech in Cincinnati early in 1861, which will be cited against him. Had the Senate been prompt in taking up and passing the bill referred to, it would have escaped this annoyance. Though the opposition to the confirmation of the President's legal adviser will be strong, the public must not too confidently expect his ultimate rejection. For, as is well known, the Senate has a tradition weakness upon the subject of Presidential nominations to important offices.

The House bill, reducing the number of Supreme Judges was erected both for the special object of depriving the President of the opportunity to foist one of his creatures upon the Supreme bench, and for the more general object of guarding against a perhaps dangerous accession to the elects in that body approving the Executive reconstruction policy in view of possible future contingencies. It may not be generally known, but it is true, that several of the judges have decidedly wrong opinions in this respect.

THE WAR DEBT OF ILLINOIS—BOUNTIES PAID IN THE SEVERAL CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Under the auspices of the Provost Marshal General's Department, statements of the war debts, State and local, incurred in the various loyal States, have been completed by the Assistant Provost Marshals in the several Congressional districts. From the table showing the amount contracted in Illinois, it appears that the indebtedness incurred in the thirteen districts was:

1st District,	....	$2,182,558.52
2nd	"	2,077,500.00
3d	"	2,626,581.01
4th	"	971,883.00
5th	"	2,345,874.00
6th	"	1,050,425.00
7th	"	1,170,283.00
8th	"	[illegible]
9th	"	481,500.00
10th	"	616,499.00
11th	"	[illegible]
12th	"	1,283,350.00
13th	"	174,350.00
Total	....	17,896,905.53

The first bounties in the State were paid under the calls of 1863, but only in the Third and Sixth Districts, which paid respectively $75,875 and $34,200. Under the call of March 14, 1864, the First, Second, Third and Sixth Districts paid respectively $445,214, $309,000, $173,750, $16,600 and $8,100. Under the calls of July, 1864, and December, 1864, all the Districts paid bounties to an aggregate amount respectively of $6,716,140 and $11,273, 324.

The highest average bounty paid under the calls of 1863 was $106 per man, (Third District); under the call of March, 1864, $275 per man, (Seventh District); under the call of July, 1864, $1,055 per man, (Seventh District) and under the call of December, 1864, $843 per man, (Seventh District).

The highest average cost per man, under the call of March, 1864, was $50, (First District); under the call of July, 1864, $300, (Fifth District), and under the call of December, 1864, $500, (Seventh District).

PEKIN CITY ELECTION.

A Handsome and Decided Victory over "My Policy."

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PEKIN, Ill., April 17, 1866.

The election for Mayor, Aldermen and Police Magistrate came off in this city yesterday. The "Democracy" made the issue on Mayor the endorsement of the President's policy, and made a most terrific effort to elect John M. Gill, a commission merchant, who ran as the representative of the "my policy" idea, but he was handsomely beaten by W. W. Sellers, the indomitable and indefatigable editor of the Republican, and one of the strongest and most outspoken opponents of the rebel "policy" of the accidency President's in the State.

Every imaginable scheme and unscrupulous trick was resorted to by the "Democracy" to secure the election of Gill and achieve a "Johnson victory," but Sellers went at him with his usual tact and impetuosity, and buried the Johnsonites under the debris of their own rotten structure. This is the second "strong man" of the Democracy which the editor of the Republican has laid away upon the shelf to-day, he having been elected to the Majority over their "wheel-horse" last year.

We consider this a decided endorsement of Congress, as our Mayor-elect is widely known as one of the first and firmest opponents of the President's policy. On the Aldermen the Johnson question was not raised, and the vote on them shows a considerable Democratic majority, which proves the election of the Republican Mayor so much more plainly and unmistakably a rebuke of Johnson's treachery. CELESTIAL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JAMES MADISON. By WILLIAM C. RIVES. Vol. II. 655 p. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Chicago: Callaghan & Cutler, 85 Dearborn street. 1866.

Those interested in the study of the History of the Constitution as a written document, will find much valuable and interesting matter in Mr. Rives' second volume of the Life of Madison. The volume traces Mr. Madison's career from 1774 to 1778 inclusive, during which period the agitation for a change from the Confederation to a more perfect Union culminated, and the present Constitution was adopted. Mr. Rives claims the fatherhood of the Constitution for Mr. Madison, and there is no doubt that his connection with it was most important. Since the Constitution was made a bulwark for slavery the day when the American people could make it an object of fetich worship has passed, and the important improvements which are now being made in it, to adapt its provisions to emancipation and universal suffrage, better deserve the attention of the American people than any consideration of its original history. We of this period, like Madison and his compeers, belong to a race of constitution-makers, and it is more important to set the machine of government right than to regard its venerable maladaptations to our time with superstitious reverence. The work is carefully and elaborately prepared and well printed.

THE DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL TRIENNIAL CONVENTION, held in Philadelphia, Pa., from October 4th to 24th, 1865. Protestant Episcopal Book Society, Philadelphia.

A verbatim report of all resolutions and speeches on the question of separation and re-union of the Church North and South—the History of the Prayer-Book, Consecration of Bishops since the Apostles, &c. It is a remarkable feat of reporting and should be in every Episcopalian library.

THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR; as shown by fourteen weeks of travel and observation in Georgia and the Carolinas, by SIDNEY ANDREWS. 400 p. Boston: Ticknor & Fields; Chicago: J. R. Walsh & Co.

The author spent the months of September, October and November, 1865, in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia as the correspondent of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Boston Advertiser, and a considerable portion of this book has appeared in letters to one or the other of those papers. He writes with a graphic flowing pen, and those who open his book will follow the narrative to the end. No work extant gives such a vivid picture of life in the South since the war, of the present state of feeling in the parts visited, or of the effects of Sherman's terrible march, and the other scenes of the war, upon the minds and hearts of the Southern people. Freedmen, poor whites, and broken down slaveholders, are all daguerreotyped more fully and faithfully to the eye of the reader, than they would be to many who should visit them in person.

NOAH AND OTHER POEMS. By C. T. HAVEMAN. 160 pp. R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati.

These poems, written by one of our returned veterans, either before or during his campaigning life, are pervaded by poetic feeling and sympathy with natural and moral beauty. They are rather the first fruits of a poetic mind than poems. Their versification is fair, and their ideas good, though not always so meritorious as to need verse for their expression. But in thought and style they are the giving back to the world of the results of poetic reading rather than new creations. Thus, the first poem, Noah, has the odor of Montgomery and Young, the second, Pocahontas, resembles Homer, who is himself imitative of Byron and Scott, "The Atlantic Telegraph" appears to be an intentional imitation of Hiawatha and so on throughout. Poetry has cycles and periods. One element in all true poetry must be novelty in style and ideas. To prepare to write poetry one needs to carefully study all that has yet been written not to imitate, but to avoid imitation by producing ideas which have not yet found their way into prose in a dress which has not yet been made familiar in verse.

HONORE MAY. 400 pp. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: J. R. Walsh & Co.

A pleasant attractive story, with music for its plot, and piety for its denouement.

LEIGHTON COURT. A country-house story, by Henry Kingsley, author of "Ravenshoe," "The Hillyars and the Burtons," &c. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: J. R. Walsh & Co.

This is one of those tales of life among the "lords and ladies" of the effete English aristocracy, which belong especially to a past age of literature, though doubtless they have their admirers. The modern field of the novelist is not that marked out by Scott, Edgeworth, James, Bulwer, and Reynolds—the attempt to refresh the path of common life with the scenes of the palace, park, country seat and castle. The charm of a literature which derives its attraction from the attributes of a feudal aristocracy has passed away, and to-day the [illegible] ... France. Hence Leighton Court belongs to a class of works that reflect the literary fashion [illegible]

Mr. Carlyle's installation speech as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, will probably mark a new era of intellectual progress in that ancient seat of learning, but we hardly anticipate from it any comprehensive results, so far as the mental elevation of the masses of the people is concerned. Mr. Carlyle is, in every respect, a man of bygone eras. His sympathies are with the select few intellectual grandees, and not with the masses of humanity, and however admirable his reverence for Knox, Cromwell and other heroes, it is, after all, a narrow worship. It is but too apt to dwarf, in the deification of these few personages, the homage due to those abiding principles, of which the heroes themselves were the temporary exponents. Mr. Carlyle is as inveterate an oligarch as Lord Derby or the Marquis of Westminster, and the fact that his idolatry is that of moral and intellectual, while theirs is of political and territorial monopoly, alters only the drift and not the organic wrong of the principle. Though his faith in monopoly is of the noblest kind, it is none the less monopoly, and is altogether irreconcilable with the far nobler aim of universal diffusion of educational and political rights formerly monopolized by the few. Carlyle cannot get beyond the glories of Knox and Cromwell, but mankind have since advanced, and the new Rector of Edinburgh University wastes his great powers in struggling against the civilization of the nineteenth century with the weapons of preceding ages. His worship of Frederick the Great and of Goethe is equally behind the age. Schiller was an infinitely greater friend and benefactor of humanity than Frederick and Goethe put together, yet Carlyle worships power and personal culture more than humanity. [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Carlyle's address to the Edinburgh students, which is shown in that portion of the above extract where he speaks of the danger of great men being trampled upon in the common level of the people. Mr. Carlyle has had a tough struggle in life, and has perhaps been trampled on now and then. He has certainly trampled on other people rather roughly when they have come in the way of his heels. But if Thomas Carlyle had been plucked out of the common herd by a discerning king and elevated to the peerage, should we ever have had Sartor Resartus and the French Revolution? There is one thing nearer to "God Almighty's divine government" than the practice of the old English kings in making peers, and that is the practice of God Almighty in leaving men like Carlyle and Cromwell, to fight their own battles and dig out what is in them for the benefit of the world. Among many good things said by the late Mr. Buckle there is none truer than that independence is the life and soul of literature. He held that no man could be great in literature who depended upon the King, or who was lifted out of the common level of the people by other power than his own. He might have added to his illustrations of this fact by pointing to the notable achievements of Thomas Carlyle—a man whose really great achievements have been struck out at a heat by the force of his collisions with adverse fortune.

There is nevertheless a good thought at the end of Mr. Carlyle's address to the young men of Edinburgh. In old scripture phrase it reads: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Mr. Carlyle gives it to us at second hand, and rather inverted, from Goethe. It is nevertheless a worthy theme for any man's discourse, and if the new Rector of Edinburgh shall succeed in impressing it strongly upon the minds of the ingenuous youth of Scotland, the day of his inauguration will indeed be a profitable one for the good old university.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In July, 1864, Congress chartered the Northern Pacific Railway. The charter specifies that the road shall begin "at a point on Lake Superior in the State of Wisconsin or Minnesota, thence run westerly by the most eligible railroad route, within the territory of the United States, on a line north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude, to some point on Puget's sound with a branch, via the Columbia River, to a point at or near Portland in the State of Oregon." The right of way is granted through the public lands, and the privilege to take timber and other materials from those lands used in building the road. "Twenty alternate sections of public land per mile on each side of said road" are granted to the company to aid in its construction. At the time the charter was passed, it was regarded as "Perham's gift enterprise," scarcely any body supposing that anything would ever be done under the charter. But within the last few months this charter has passed into the hands of a company of New England capitalists and railway managers—some of the most wealthy and energetic men in the nation. This company is now before Congress with a bill, asking the nation to guarantee the interest on its stock, at six per cent for twenty years, as fast as twenty-five miles are completed, to be paid semi-annually, for twenty, twenty-five, fifty, and thirty thousand dollars per mile, according to the difficulties to be overcome in different sections of the road. The lands on the south side of the road are set apart as security to the Government for the money advanced. The wonderful mineral developments of Montana and Idaho, the fact that almost the entire belt of country through which it passes is valuable for agricultural purposes, and will sustain a large population, and the certainty that both the Northern and Central roads, when completed, will not be able to do half the business that will press upon them, and besides, that the revenues sure to be derived from the settlement of the country through which it passes would within a very short time more than pay the interest on the stock, all prove that the nation ought to be willing to grant the small amount of credit asked for by the company. At the first, prudent men may feel unwilling to increase the liabilities of the Government; but when the proposition is examined, and the incalculable benefits the road will confer on the nation are considered, very few, it any, will oppose this measure. For instance, the Minnesota railroads will reach Crow Wing during the present summer. From this point to the North Bend of the Missouri the distance is two hundred and eighty miles, and the amount of stock asked to be guaranteed to build this part of the road is seven millions of dollars, the interest on which would be $420,000. As navigation by small steamers on the Upper Missouri and the Yellow Stone reaches nearly up to the richest mining districts of Montana, for this trifling sum, that wonderful region would be brought into direct connection with the rest of the Union. The gold product of Montana, during the last year, only the third since the discovery of the precious metals there, was $16,000,000. Open this communication and the amount will be increased ten fold within five years. The economy, not to say the imperative necessity, of the road becomes at once evident.

The amount that will be required to meet the pledges of the Government will be very small at first, and will not increase as fast as the revenues and benefits of the road will accrue to the nation. The amount, when the entire line is completed from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, will be very little more than three millions per year, for the reimbursement of which the lands and property of the company will furnish the most abundant security. Chicago and the entire Northwest have the deepest interest in the early completion of the road, and we therefore hope the entire delegation from our own and other Western States, will give the bill their cordial and earnest support.

SWITZERLAND IN 1866.

The destinies of the only European sister of the American Republic have been watched at all times with peculiar interest on this side of the Atlantic. Under the shelter of its Alpine barriers and the auspices of a brave and independent people, Switzerland maintains its democratic institutions with ever increasing vigilance, though she is surrounded North and East by German dynasties, and on the West by the Empire of Louis Napoleon. The warfare against the priest-ridden, secessionist Cantons has ended in the downfall of the retrogressive traitors and in the firmer consolidation of national unity and civilization. But, as we are still encumbered with parties vitiated by the old State-Right barbarism, so Switzerland continues also to suffer occasionally from a new explosion of old Papist bigotry; but such demonstrations tend only to make the people more jealous of their newly-won victories. When, recently, a writer was ill-treated by Roman Catholics on account of his expressing a preference for practical Christianity over that of the Cardinals' College, the people rose in their wrath in all parts of the country to crush this surviving evil genius of the Sunderbund.

Progress is, in fact, the order of the day in Switzerland. The political institutions are even more democratic than ours. The President is only elected for one year and his reelection to that office, or the Vice Presidency, for another year is prohibited by the constitution. Neither is the latter functionary permitted to officiate for two consecutive years. The President does not possess the same executive power as in the United States. This is vested in a federal council of seven members, who attend to the various departments of domestic and foreign affairs, and who are elected by Congress (the federal assembly) for three years, from all classes of Swiss citizens who are eligible to Congress. Not any of these seven federal councillors must belong to a separate Canton. This Council of Seven elects the President, the Vice President as well as the Judges of the Federal Courts, and the President presides over this Federal Council. The legislative power is vested in the Congress or Federal Assembly, which consists of the House of Representatives (National Council), composed of about one hundred and twenty members, elected on the scale of one member to each 20,000 inhabitants, and of the Senate (State's Council or Standerath), consisting of forty-four members, each canton electing two members, and half cantons one member for each of its two divisions. Every citizen who is twenty years of age has the right of voting and is eligible, and so is every naturalized citizen after five years' citizenship.

The Roman Catholics number one million, the Protestants (chiefly of the Reformed Church) one million and a half; and the Jews only about four thousand. But notwithstanding the numerical strength of Papists their political power has been broken by the defeat of the Sunderbund, and Jesuits are excluded from Switzerland by an express provision of the federal constitution. There are upwards of five thousand public schools, mainly supported by the community. There are, moreover, special schools funds, and moderate appropriations made by the State or Cantorial Governments. The three federal universities at Basel, Bern and Zurich; the two academies at Geneva and Lausanne and the new polytechnic school at Zurich, are all under Protestant control, while all eight lyceums of the country, excepting that of Schaffhausen, are Roman Catholic institutions. There are, moreover, superior colleges in every Canton, and admirable private institutions after the model of those of Pestalozzi and Fellenberg. Indeed, some of the best teachers in foreign countries hail from Switzerland.

This Republic, which presents so many analogies with the United States, politically and educationally, has also, like this country, its peculiar social idiosyncrasies, which clash occasionally with the political form of the Government. The rich manufacturers of St. Gall, Basel and Zurich and other towns, form a species of financial oligarchy which generally sides with retrogression. We had recently occasion to animadvert upon a prominent organ of this class of people, which was deeply enamored with the rebels in the late war, and is at present equally in love with Andrew Johnson and his partisans. The opulent patricians of Basel are at the same time as proud as Lucifer, and the conceit of many of these moneyed grandees finds its counterpart in the arrogance of some of the peasantry, the most illiterate classes of the community ever gravitating toward brutality, while the ruling classes in society continue to wallow in feudalism. Again, we find the land of William Tell, so rich in stirring patriots, also productive of abject mercenaries, at the other end of the social line, and the late Captain Wirz finds his prototypes in the Swiss mercenaries employed by the Pope as his body-guard, who are just now commanding a high price for enlistment in the armies of the Pope and Maximilian.

The Swiss, like the American Republic, has to contend with renegades of all kinds. Not a few of those who have talent enough to make money in manufactures or in commerce join the retrogressive parties as they accumulate wealth, while those who have no talent for such honorable pursuits, sell themselves as soldiers to the highest bidder, at Rome, Mexico, or Andersonville. The masses of the people are, however, sound to the core in Switzerland, as in the United States, and are sure to triumph in the future, as they have in the past, over all antagonistic elements of civilization.

Switzerland is not only great as a manufacturing, but also as a commercial country. Many of the distinguished merchants of London—as Deyanx, Bordier, Fabris, Dexat, &c., are Swiss; and indeed accomplished Swiss merchants abound in almost every part of the world. An effort has also been lately made to create a Swiss mercantile navy. Though Switzerland has no sea, but only lake and river ports, there are not a few Swiss merchants in foreign countries able and willing to equip vessels under the Swiss flag, and this project is now under the consideration of the Swiss authorities.

Switzerland challenges American sympathy not only as a Republic, but also as the native country of Calvin, Zwingli and other renowned Reformers. Who indeed can linger in Geneva or in Zurich without being as much impressed with these great historic associations as in Schwytz, Uri or Unterwalden with those of the deliverance of Switzerland from the Hapsburg yoke? The magnificent mountain and lake scenery of Switzerland attracts, next to Paris, more American visitors to Geneva, Bern, Lucerne, Interlachen, and Lausanne, than any other localities in the old world, and Americans feel generally more at home there than anywhere else. The spell of free institutions combines with the magic of grandeur and beauty of scenery and the comfort afforded by excellent railways and celebrated hotels, to invest Switzerland with inexhaustible charms. A new route, inaugurated last year, brings the traveller for sixty-two francs in a first class railway carriage, and in about forty hours, from Paris to Bern, the Swiss capital, via Neufchatel, and the works and projects now in progress for railways across Mount Cenis and Mount Gothard, will, when completed, shorten the distance between Turin and Geneva and between Milan and Lucerne, but at the same time deprive the traveller of the excitement of the present superb drives across those great mountains. Geneva is unquestionably the most interesting city of Switzerland. The whole atmosphere of the city is instinct with culture, and among its residents are many of the most accomplished scholars, and the most illustrious political reformers of Europe. It is the great boast of Switzerland to be the asylum of political exiles of every class. Louis Philippe, as well as Louis Napoleon, enjoyed at different times those hospitalities of the Republic. At the present day the great champions of Russian democracy, Herzen and Bakounine, may be seen walking in the streets of Geneva arm and arm with illustrious German, French and Hungarian patriots, and indeed all over Switzerland refugees abound from Poland and other disaffected countries. Bern, the capital, is a dull and lifeless city, remarkable only for its picturesque locality. As a general rule, there is little interest in Swiss towns as towns. All the interest is centred in the shores of the lakes, the Alpine valleys, the passes and gorges of mountains; for even historic associations, however thrilling, pall by the side of such lovely and stupendous aspects of nature.

Municipal Elections.

The following table shows the result of municipal elections which have taken place in eastern cities this spring, compared with the vote in the same places in 1864. The figures do not justify the claims made by the Copperhead press of remarkable gains to their cause since they identified themselves with the author of "my policy."

	1866.		1864.	
	Union.	Dem.	Union.	Dem.
Albany	4,668	5,632	2,096	7,332
Troy	2,880	3,304	3,077	4,360
Rochester	1,282 maj.	....	....	119
Utica	38 maj.	....	....	479
Oswego	40 maj.	....	....	91
Auburn	400 maj.	....	308	....
Poughkeepsie	340 maj.	....	267	....
Rome	222	265	170	1,448
Watertown	1,173	4,632	2,724	2,483
Elmira	[illegible]	....	....	....
Jersey City	....	866	....	1,057
N. Brunswick	918	866	856	1,253
Hoboken	....	300	....	301
Trenton	1,472	1,544	1,562	1,501
Hartford	3,186	2,100	2,495	2,896
Total	18,100	17,112	17,873	22,394

Democratic majorities in these cities in 1866, 1,012. Same in 1864, 5,681. Union gain, 4,669.

The New State of East Tennessee.

The following is a copy of the call issued by forty-five prominent citizens of East Tennessee, representing seventeen counties, to the people of that portion of the State to meet in convention at Knoxville, for the purpose of memorializing the Legislature to authorize the erection of East Tennessee into a separate State:

TO THE PEOPLE OF EAST TENNESSEE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of East Tennessee, in view of the irreconcilable differences of opinion and interests heretofore and now existing between our people and those of the other grand Divisions of the State, and looking to the formation, in a constitutional mode, of a New State to be called East Tennessee, do hereby suggest and name the first Thursday in May next, being the third day thereof, for the people of East Tennessee, and of such other counties as choose to join us, to assemble in convention at Knoxville, by their delegates duly appointed, or chosen, and we recommend each one hundred qualified voters, for the purpose of memorializing the Legislature for leave to form a new State, or to take such other steps looking to that end as the convention may, in its wisdom, deem proper and advisable.

We respectfully ask the people of the different counties of East Tennessee to hold primary meetings for the appointment of delegates, so that the action of the convention may be laid before the Legislature before it adjourns.

The Leader, published at Charleston, S. C., heads its columns with the following ticket: "Our standard bearer, 1868: President, U. S. Grant, of Mo.; Vice President, Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Penn.; Secretary of State, Charles F. Adams, of Mass.; Secretary of War, Maj. Gen. A. A. Terrey, of Conn.; Secretary of Treasury, Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Me.; Secretary of Navy, James W. Grimes, of Iowa; Secretary of Interior, Schuyler Colfax, of Ind.; Postmaster General, John Minor Botts, of Va.; Attorney General, John A. Bingham, of Ohio."

On Saturday last a report was submitted to the Methodist Conference at New Orleans, calling for the election of six new bishops. The Committee on Changes recommended the abrogation of the probation system of the Church, making membership dependent upon profession of faith. Also, that class-meeting no longer be regarded as a test of membership, but only as a privilege.

The Memphis Avalanche, which yielded to Grant's persuasive policy while in command of that city, [illegible] ... take a call for a grand Southern Convention, to be held on the 4th of July, "for the purpose of coming to a definite understanding as to the political status which the States and people of the South are to occupy in the future."

A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY at the Confederate States Capital. By J. B. Jones, Clerk in the War Department of the Confederate States Government, author of "Wild Western Scenes," &c. Philadelphia: [illegible] & Co.

These are the daily jottings of the trembling anxieties of the hour, by a rank rebel in the heart of rebeldom. As we turn over the pages they recall more vividly than any other work the exciting and sensational spirit of the war on both sides—that pressing after victory, that incredulity over defeat, that hope amid disaster, which animated both sides in the great struggle. As it was written, day by day, without forethought of the end or revision, now that it is known, it very accurately daguerreotypes the sensations of the war as felt in the rebel War Office from the bombardment of Sumter to the assassination of Lincoln.

THE GREAT FIRE IN OILDOM.

Another Conflagration in Titusville—Eight or Ten Acres of Ruins.

Hotels, Workshops, Stores and Dwellings Burned—Names of the Principal Sufferers—The Losses and Insurance.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Commercial.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., April 13.

A fire broke out in this city this morning, about half past one o'clock, which swept away nearly a half million of property, and entailed suffering upon hundreds of mechanics. The fire, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, was first discovered in the roof of the National Hotel, at the corner of Franklin and Short streets. This was a three story wooden building, owned by John Barbour and A. Pinot, and occupied by F. McKeon, who kept the saloon below and a boarding and lodging house above, and the remaining portion by Hiram Elgamey as a boarding house. The loss on the building is reported to us at $6,000. McKeon's loss is $1,200, which is covered by insurance, and Elgamey's loss on furniture $400, the latter insured. Barbour's feed store occupied one of the ground floors. His loss is reported at $200.

The building next adjoining was owned and occupied by Chas. Mueller as a tobacco and cigar store. J. N. Clawson, watchmaker and jeweler, was joint occupant. His loss is $200. Mr. Mueller's loss on building is $400, and on stock, $3,000. He had an insurance of $4,500. George Weis's meat market, in the same building, and next to the railroad track, was also destroyed.

The wind blowing from the southeast, prevented the flames from crossing the track. The fire quietly extended across Short street to the building of Jacob Weis, occupied as a dwelling on the second and third floors, and as a saloon kept by Jacob Weis on the floor below. The loss on the building is $5,000, insured for $2,000. Geib's loss on stock and fixtures, $6,000. Valles Brothers' grocery store, in same building; loss on stock, $3,000, insured for $2,000. Mrs. Weis' dwelling, in rear of block on Short street, was also burned. Loss, $1,500; uninsured.

Peter Miller's building, occupied by the Morning Herald, had no tenant on the second floor, the last occupants having removed a week ago. Tuttle, Granger & Co., grocers, on the lower floor, report a loss of $10,000 on stock, insured for $8,000. Mr. Miller's building was valued at $8,000, insured for $4,000.

Next comes the building owned and occupied by Wm. Scherive, grocer; loss on building $3,750; insured for $1,200; loss on goods, $5,000; no insurance. The dwelling house in the rear, owned by Smith & Jones, and occupied by Mr. Warner; loss on building $3,000; insured for $2,000. Mr. Warner's furniture valued at $1,000, was fully insured. There was a restaurant fronting on Franklin street, and adjoining Scherive's, the occupants of which were unknown; loss estimated at $300.

Up to this point of the conflagration it was believed that the fire would be restricted to the east side of Franklin street. The wind lulled for a brief period, and notwithstanding the intense heat of the flames, the efforts of citizens in conducting water to the roof of Dillingham & Cole's machine shop, seemed to insure it against taking fire. But as soon as the fire reached the liquors in Schirwe's store, the flames bursted forth in unprecedented fury and were driven directly across the street. In a few minutes the wooden buildings opposite were enveloped in the general conflagration. Peter Miller's grocery store and Dillingham & Cole's machine shop, occupying the corner of Mechanic and Franklin streets, were both entirely destroyed. Mr. Miller's loss was $6,000 on his stock; insurance, $2,000. Owner of the building not reported; loss probably $2,000. Messrs. Dillingham & Cole report a loss of $15,000 on building, tools and machinery; insured for $6,000. Hartner's boarding house was damaged to the amount of $300.

The Petroleum House, located on the same side of the street, but several yards from the line of the street, was saved by reason of distance. Meanwhile the fire raged with unabated fury on the east side of Franklin street. The flour and feed store of W. F. Green, formerly Green & Steele, was the next in line. Loss on stock and building, $3,000; insured for $1,500. The fire then rapidly communicated to the two story frame building of Adam Good, occupied on the lower floor by Brown & Barren, dealers in stoves and tin ware; Olmstead & Jewhurst, paints, oils, window shades, &c.; Wood's billiard saloon; and Powell & Kline's hardware store, above Olmstead & Jewhurst. This was the largest building on the street. It was erected a year ago, at a cost of $15,000. The loss of tenants was about $12,500, on which there was an insurance of $8,300. The flour and feed store of C. P. Morse, next adjoining, was fully covered by insurance; loss reported at $3,000.

At this point there is an alley connecting with Adam Good's shop and foundry, sash and blind factory and planing mill. These comprised the most extensive and complete manufacturing establishment in the city, and offered employment to between eighty and one hundred mechanics when running in full capacity. The loss on the buildings, stock, tools and machinery is not less than $80,000. Add to this the loss on the business block on Franklin street, $12,000, makes a total of $65,000, on which Mr. Good had effected an insurance of $18,000.

The fire in its course of destruction were the clothing store of Joseph Ansorg; loss on stock $3,000; insured for $500. The shoe store of L. Weinberg; loss $1,000; no insurance. The dry goods store of Simon Bros., loss unknown, and Lark's cigar store, loss $300.

The Union Hotel, owned by James Connell, and the old Duplanti House, occupied as a meat market and boarding house, and owned by J. H. Bross, were also destroyed. The loss on the Union House is reported at $6,500; insured for $2,800. Mr. Bross sustained a loss of $1,000 on Duplanti. He also owned a small dwelling on Water street, the loss of which was $500. The grocery store of J. J. Healey, on the opposite side of Franklin street, was almost wholly burned. The stock and building were valued at $1,000; there was some insurance, but the proprietor being in New York, we were unable to ascertain the amount.

This was the extreme limit of the fire. The Petroleum Iron Works of McMullen & Bryan were saved with the utmost difficulty. There can be little doubt that the fire would have crossed Water street had there been any buildings at that point, but the entire square was swept away a few weeks ago by a similar fire. The burned district presents a cheerless and desolate appearance. The east side of Franklin street, from Arch street to the railroad crossing, embracing a tract of eight or ten acres, is one unbroken expanse of charred and smoking ruins. The opposite side of the street exhibits in a smaller compass the ravages of the fire fiend a few weeks ago. It was one of the most prosperous business thoroughfares in the city, but the buildings were all of wood, of the balloon pattern, compactly thrown together, and dry as a tinder-box. Their total destruction by fire, under the influence of a stormy wind, seemed a foregone conclusion.

The Paris Exhibition.

[Paris Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

The Council of State has just come to a very important determination relative to the grand Exhibition of 1867. It has been usual to award the prizes to the exhibitors at the termination, and as a closing ceremony to the Exhibition. A happy innovation in the interest of the exhibitors will be made next year upon the suggestion of M. Rouher, Minister of State. The Exhibition will open on the 1st of April and close on the 31st of October. On the 1st of July the award of prizes will be made, and the exhibitors who obtain them will thus have the advantage of having their goods ticketed for four months as prize articles. It is intended on the night of the distribution of the prizes to give a grand ball at the Palais d'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, for which thirty thousand invitations will be issued. This will be, without exception, the most brilliant show that the world has ever seen. The immense building will be illuminated a giorno, decorated with the flags of all nations, representatives of which will appear in their national costumes.

There are many articles of manufacture in commerce here in which your manufacturers excel, and which, with a proper show here at the grand Exhibition, can be extensively introduced into Europe. Agricultural instruments of all descriptions, and wagons, particularly, may be mentioned in the category. In the latter article the French have no idea of that combination of lightness with strength which is the peculiar beauty of the American wagon. The same remark applies to harness, which are all heavy and clumsy. Driving out in the Bois de Boulogne, yesterday, with Mr. G. P. Baker, of San Francisco, who is the happy possessor of the three fastest and handsomest American horses and wagons in Paris, I was struck at the surprise which everybody exhibited at the lightness and elegance of the vehicle. On these splendid macadamized avenues the American wagon is exactly the thing; but with the exception of a few owned by American gentlemen, they are unknown here. There are also many little things which, it is to be hoped, your manufacturers of "notions" will teach the Europeans how to make. Would you believe it, there is not in all France a pair of tongs which do not cause an involuntary expression of contempt for them every time they are employed. Instead of being in two pieces, riveted together as Christian, civilized tongs should be, they are made of one single piece on the principle of sheep shears. The result is that their capacity for opening is very small, and the "purchase" or leverage so slight that any ordinary sized piece of coal is pretty sure to fall from their grasp in the course of the transit from the coal box to the fire. Then the grates themselves are little portable things, set temporarily in the chimney places. Then there is not a rat or a mouse-trap in France that would not be looked upon with sovereign contempt by a shrewd rat or mouse from your side of the water. With proper exertion a great market may be established here for all sorts of little things of this kind. And, in this connection, it may not be uninteresting to your prospective exhibitors to know that an association here, called the "General International Agency," has just purchased a large lot of ground directly in front of the Champs des Mars, upon which they purpose erecting a building, and in this they will receive and exhibit for sale duplicates of all articles sent to the grand Exhibition.

Herr Egestorff, of Hanover, an extensive engine manufacturer in Germany, has withdrawn his proposal to send specimens of his engines to the Paris Exhibition, on the ground that the Emperor has appointed a child to be President of the Exhibition, and that the exhibitors had thereby been subjected to treatment which no German especially should willingly submit to.

THE SEASON OPENING.

Great Destruction by an Ice Gorge on the Upper Mississippi—Loss of Piers, Bridges and Logs.

[From the St. Paul Press, 17th inst.]

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE AT NORTH MINNEAPOLIS.

About six o'clock this morning we were aroused from slumber by cries of "the bridge is coming down." Hastily dressing, we reached the river just in time to see the huge field of ice which for months has bridged the swift Mississippi, and constituted a firm, unyielding roadway for thousands of teams and pedestrians, slowly separate into enormous floes, and float rapidly to destruction. At the falls the fierce current reared the white breakers of the [illegible] ... At the astonishment of all, it took a course for the head of Nicollet Island, and meeting a recoil of waters from the high bluffs there, was flung into the channel on the St. Anthony side and disappeared from our sight behind the island. A small portion of the wreck was caught in the current, and came down the Minneapolis side, threatening the Suspension bridge. Luckily the water, released by the breaking up of the gorge, had fallen nearly three feet, and the dark mass, closely hugging the shore of the island, passed under the bridge without touching the truss work; but the strong iron guys hanging low by the crown weight were caught by the wreck, and snapped off like whip cord. The elastic structure swayed to and fro, and scores of people, who from either end watched the progress of affairs, fled precipitately to the firm land.

On the St. Anthony side the remaining portion of the wreck of the upper bridge was driven at full speed against the pieces of the old bridge, which there spans the stream; but they stoutly resisted the attack, and dashed it, and the mass was split to fragments, and contested itself with tearing away a few of the supports. Hundreds of logs which have slept between the two shores of St. Anthony and Nicollet Island in peace all winter, were awakened to sundry baths and plunges, and logs, ice, and broken timber swept majestically down over the falls. It is said that over $6,000 worth of logs went over the falls this morning. At seven o'clock all was over. Half of the upper bridge is gone on the St. Anthony side. Beyond the draw nothing remains except a couple of shattered piers and a stranded section of the bridge. Whether it will be rebuilt no one knows. All winter the toll keeper has been paid $24 a month to receive $7 worth of tolls. The basement walls of the toll house are undermined and a part gone, and the family evacuated it yesterday. There is a great deal of ice yet to come down, but the water has fallen rapidly.

The ice in the river between the upper bridge and the falls had not yet been broken, and was comparatively solid, and when the moving mass came down upon this, it was broken up in huge masses, ground up and carried away. The sudden movement of this great body of heavy ice was particularly destructive to the boom piers located between the suspension bridge and the St. Anthony boom, which were erected this winter, and about a dozen of which were carried away. The piers were owned by the proprietors of the mills on the Minneapolis side, and involve a loss of about $6,000. The loss is particularly severe, as the piers cannot be replaced this summer.

Another and severe loss was the destruction of the lumber sluice below the falls, on the Minneapolis side, which was carried away by the rush of ice. The loss is about $4,000, and will fall on Messrs. Jones & Co., Washburn, and Morrison.

The amount of logs floated off will foot up to about 700,000 feet, the greater portion of which belonged to Dean & Co., though several other millers were losers to considerable amounts.

The Cholera.

The following letter was written by Dr. Hamlin, for many years a missionary at Constantinople, and whose experience in treating cholera extended through three visitations of that disease in Turkey:

DEAR SIR—The cholera, which has just left us, after committing fearful ravages, is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed.

Having been providentially compelled to have a good deal of practical acquaintance with it, and to see it in all its forms and stages during each of its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make to my friends in Maine some suggestions, which may relieve anxiety or be of practical use.

1. On the approach of cholera every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It does its work so expeditiously that, while you are waiting for the doctor, it is done.

2. If you prepare for it, it will not come. I think there is no disease which may be avoided with so much certainty as the cholera. But providential circumstances, or the thoughtless indiscretions of some member of a household, may invite the attack, and the challenge will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night, your physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself or it will be fatal.

CAUSE AND SYMPTOMS.

3. Cause of Attack.—I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases, and not less than three-fourths could be traced directly to improper diet, or to intoxicating drinks, or to both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate laboring man had a severe attack of cholera, and after the danger was passed I was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labor and very profuse perspiration he had lain down to take his customary nap, right against an open window, through which a very refreshing breeze was blowing. Another cause is drinking largely of cold water when hot and thirsty. Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, fear, all predispose the system to an attack. If one can avoid all these he is as safe from the cholera as from being swept away by a comet.

4. Symptoms of an Attack.—While cholera is prevalent in a place, almost every one experiences more or less disturbance of digestion. It is doubtless in part imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives an importance to mere trifles. There are often a slight nausea, or transient pains, or rumbling sounds, when no attack follows. No one is entirely free from these. But when diarrhea commences, though painless and slight, it is in reality the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single character of Asiatic cholera. But do not be deceived. It is the cholera, nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get bold, say to yourself, "I feel perfectly well, it will soon pass off," and in a short time you will repent of your folly in vain. I have seen many a one commit suicide in this way.

Sometimes, though rarely, the attack commences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences it is sure to hold on. In a very few hours the patient may sink into the collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance, at first, nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and pathetic, although a mental restlessness and raging thirst torment the sufferer while the powers of life are ebbing. The intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to collapse with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it.

In some cases, though rarely, the diarrhea continues for a day or two, and the foolish person keeps about, then suddenly sinks, sends for a physician, and before he arrives "dies as the fool dieth."

COURSE OF TREATMENT.

1. For Stopping the Incipient Diarrhea.—The mixture which I used in 1848 with great success, and again in 1855, has during the epidemic been used by thousands, and although the attacks have been more sudden and violent, it has fully established its reputation for efficiency and perfect safety. It consists of equal parts, by measure, of one laudanum and spirits of camphor, two tincture of rhubarb. Thirty drops for an adult, on a lump of sugar, will often check the diarrhea. But, to prevent its return, care should always be taken to continue the medicine every four hours in diminishing doses—twenty-five, fifteen, ten, nine—when careful diet is all that will be needed.

In case the first does not stay the diarrhea, continue to give increasing doses—thirty-five, forty, forty-five, sixty—at every movement of the bowels. Large doses will produce no injury while the diarrhea lasts. When that is checked then is the time for caution. I have never seen a case of diarrhea taken in season which was not thus controlled, but some cases of advanced diarrhea, and especially a relapse, paid no heed to it whatever. As soon as this becomes apparent I have always resorted to this course. Prepare a teacup of starch boiled as for use in starching linen, and stir into it a full teaspoonful of laudanum for an injection. Give one-third at each movement of the bowels. In one desperate case, abandoned as hopeless by a physician, I could not stop the diarrhea until the seventh injection, which contained nearly a teaspoonful of laudanum. The patient recovered, and is in perfect health. At the same time I used prepared chalk in ten-grain doses, with a few drops of laudanum and camphor to each. But, whatever course is pursued, it must be followed up or the patient is lost.

2. Mustard Poultices.—These should be applied to the pit of the stomach and kept on till the surface is well reddened.

3. The patient, however well he may feel, should rigidly observe perfect rest. To lie quietly on the back is one half of the battle. In that position the enemy fires over you, but the moment you rise you are hit.

When attack comes in the form of a diarrhea these directions will enable every one to meet it successfully.

4. But when the attack is more violent, and there is vomiting, or vomiting and purging, perhaps also cramps and colic pains, the following mixture is far more effective, and should always be resorted to. The missionaries—Messrs. Long, Trowbridge and Washburn—have used it in very many cases and with wonderful success. It consists of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of capsicum, tincture of ginger, and tincture of cardamon seeds. Dose, thirty to forty drops, or a half a teaspoonful in a little water, and to be increased according to the urgency of the case. In case the first dose should be ejected, the second, which should stand ready, should be given immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this late cholera stage no one of us failed of controlling the vomiting, and also the purging, by stimulation [illegible] ... We have, however, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong mustard applied to the stomach, bowels, calves of the legs, feet, &c., as the case required.

TREATMENT OF COLLAPSE.

Collapse.—This is simply a more advanced stage of the disease. It indicates the gradual failing of all the powers of life. It is difficult [illegible]

... to recover. I have repeatedly worked upon such cases for hours with no permanent result. But the blue color, the cold extremities, the deathly sunken eyes, the vapid breathing, are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases in the mission have recovered. In addition to the second mixture, brandy (a tablespoonful every half hour,) bottles of hot water surrounding the patient, especially the extremities, sinapisms and friction, will often in an hour or two work wonders.

Thirst.—In these, and in all advanced cases the thirst creates intense suffering. The patient craves water, and as soon as he gratifies the craving, the worst symptoms return, and he falls victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant who will not heed his entreaties. The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endurable. Frequently gargling the throat and washing out the mouth will bring some relief. A spoonful of gum arabic water or of camomile tea may frequently be given to wet the throat. Lyndenham's White Decoction may also be given, both as a beverage and nourishment, in small quantities, frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will cease. In a large majority of cases it has not been intense for more than twenty-four hours.

Diet.—Rice water, arrowroot, Lyndenham's White Decoction, crust water, camomile tea are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled. Camomile is very valuable in restoring the tone of the stomach.

The Typhoid Fever.—A typhoid state for a few days will follow all severe cases. There is nothing alarming in this. It has very rarely proved fatal. Patience and careful nursing will bring it all right. The greatest danger is from drinking too freely. When the patient seemed to be sinking, a little brandy and water or arrowroot and brandy have revived him. In this terrible visitation of the cholera, we have considered ourselves perfectly armed and equipped, with a hand-bag containing mixture No. 1, mixture No. 2, (for vomiting, etc.,) a few pounds of pounded mustard, a bottle of brandy, a paper of camomile flowers, and a paper of gum arabic.

THE TURF.

Commencement of the Regular New York Trotting Season—The First of the Fashion Course.

[From the New York News, April 18.]

Yesterday was the commencement of the regular trotting season on the Fashion Course, L. I. Although a sweepstakes trot had come off on this track the week previous, yet it partook more of a private than public character, and but few of the regular habitues of the track or large speculators were present at it, reserving themselves for the legitimate opening yesterday. The race was for the first of the proprietor's Spring purses—one of $100 mile heats, best three in five, under saddle. There were seven entries for the purse; but owing to some of them being backward in condition, only three came to the post. These were S. R. Perkins of Hartford's b. g. Toby Candor, E. Perrin's b. g. Bill Wheelan and M. C. Smith's b. m. Kate Atwood. In the pool sales Kate Atwood and Bill Wheelan were alternately the favorites, but just before the start Bill Wheelan was backed even against the field, many shrewd judges, however, quietly buying the Hartford horse in every pool at a very low figure. The latter was ridden by Dan Mace, while John Murphy was in the saddle on Kate Atwood and Perrin on Bill Wheelan. The track, as might have been anticipated after the preceding day's heavy rain, was heavy, and fast time was not looked for. There was a good attendance of the owners of fast horses and lovers of trotting, and the result of the race took in the knowing ones.

FIRST HEAT.—After two or three unsuccessful attempts at scoring, the word was at last given, Bill Wheelan getting the best of the send-off, with Toby Candor second, and Kate Atwood last. Around the upper turn the Hartford horse and Bill Wheelan were on even terms, but the latter breaking, Toby Candor took a decided lead, and passed the quarter pole in forty-six seconds, three lengths in front, Kate Atwood being half a length behind Wheelan. On the back stretch Kate closed up the gap and took second position, and on passing the old stand was in possession of the lead, owing to the Hartford horse breaking. Dan Mace, however, speedily got him steadied, and he again went in front, passing the half-mile post in 1:28, a length and a half ahead, Kate being half a length before Wheelan. On the finishing stretch Kate broke up and was passed by Wheelan, and Toby Candor, maintaining his lead throughout without breaking, came home a winner of the heat by ten lengths, Bill Wheelan second and Atwood last. Time, 2:50.

THIRD HEAT.—No betting. Toby Candor got the worst of the start, but at the turn was only a length behind Wheelan, who was leading. At the quarter pole the latter was two lengths ahead of Toby, and the latter half a length before Kate. Time—44 seconds. At the half mile pole, which was reached in 1:24, Wheelan was only a length ahead, and breaking before reaching the three quarter pole, Mace took his horse to the front, and trotting steadily home, crossed the score six lengths ahead of Kate, who beat Wheelan for second place. Time 2:46.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting was now two to one on the Hartford horse. They got the word at the second attempt, Kate being somewhat in the rear. Toby led round the turn, and was half a length ahead at the quarter pole in 43 seconds, Wheelan leading Kate half a length. There was little change to the half mile pole, which was reached in 1:22. From this point the race for the lead was virtually over, for Toby came away, and increasing the gap steadily, crossed the score six lengths before Kate Atwood, who passed Wheelan on a break when near to the stand. Time—2:46.

The winner, who is a large handsome horse, trotted splendidly, and without a break in the two last heats; he is capable of great improvement, and is engaged in six other purses.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Tuesday, April 17.—Purse $100.

Mile heats, best 3 in 5, under saddle.

S. R. Perkins names b. g. Toby Candor	1	1	1
M. C. Smith names b. m. Kate Atwood	3	2	2
E. Perrin names b. g. Bill Wheelan	2	3	3

Time—2:50; 2:46; 2:46.

Meeting at Oswego, Ill.—The Fox River Valley Railroad.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

At a meeting of the citizens of Oswego, Ill., held at the Town House, on Saturday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking some action in regard to constructing the Fox River Valley Railroad from Elgin to Ottawa, L. B. Judson, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. L. Murdock was appointed Secretary.

On motion, Ashel Newton, John W. Chapman and A. B. Smith were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in relation thereto; also to serve as a Corresponding Committee for the future in matters pertaining to said railroad enterprise, and that the President of the meeting be added to the committee.

The committee thereupon, after a brief conference, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Experience has fully demonstrated the fact that the construction of railroads and the facility which they afford for commercial enterprises, does more towards developing the resources of the section of country through which they pass, than a like expenditure in the construction of internal or other improvement; and that the Fox River Valley furnishes a much larger amount of water power than any other stream of its length in the State; that the soil in the valley, for agricultural purposes, is unsurpassed; that a strip of country, ten miles wide on each side of the river, from its source to its junction with the Illinois, contains more of the element necessary for sustaining a dense population than any other territory of like dimensions in this or adjoining States, the climate equal to any in the same latitude, east or west, and the health of the people generally good; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the citizens of Oswego, hail with joy the intelligence of the late movement of the business men of the city of Ottawa, for the construction of a railroad from Elgin to Ottawa, from Elgin [illegible] ... to said point on the Illinois Central Railroad, and that we pledge the town of Oswego to vote a tax upon the taxable property, and that we will otherwise subscribe to the capital stock, for the construction of said road, the sum of $30,000, and that we will give the enterprise our best energies and influence.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Chicago and Ottawa papers.

L. B. JUDSON, Chairman.

C. L. MURDOCK, Secretary.

Singular Jail Escape at Kalamazoo.

[From the Detroit Post, 17th inst.]

On Thursday evening, April 12th, a most remarkable escape was made from the Kalamazoo County Jail. In the second story, and running lengthwise of the building, is a hall, on each side of which are the cells. At the end of the hall is a window protected by iron crowbars, about ten inches apart. On the evening mentioned, the Sheriff being absent, two of his assistants went the usual round to see that all was right, and to lock the prisoners in their cells. To guard against accident, only one of the attendants entered the hall, leaving the other on the outside of the door. On entering the hall, he found most of the prisoners in their cells, and proceeded to the further end to commence the work of locking up; just as he passed Billings' cell, he heard a slight noise, and, turning round, he was just in time to see a pair of feet gliding through the hall window, the lower sash of which had been raised during the day to admit fresh air. The alarm was immediately given, and pursuit commenced; but thus far he has succeeded in eluding the officers, and is still at large. The distance from the ground is fifteen feet; and, as he went out head-foremost, he must have either struck on his hands or head, a rather dangerous undertaking. The plan of the escape seems to have been preconcerted, as the prisoner was stripped nearly naked, having on but a shirt, one stocking, and a handkerchief over his head, and having his body well soaped.

Romance in High Life—The Earl of Aberdeen Two Months Before the Mast.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 7, 1866.

Among the visitors in town is the Earl of Aberdeen, nephew of the Governor of the province. He has recently succeeded to his title and estates, and is now traveling for pleasure; but he seems to seek that pleasure under the most curious circumstances.

Last Saturday the ship Pomona arrived at St. John after a very rough passage of sixty days from Liverpool or London. On her arrival in the harbor a number of distinguished gentlemen went on board to meet the Earl of Aberdeen, who, they were informed by letters was a passenger. Their inquiries of the captain as to the presence of such a distinguished compagnon du voyage were of course met with a look of astonishment; but they were not long in discovering his lordship among the sailors in the fore-hold, where he was dividing up his clothes among, and presenting gold pieces to each of his late comrades. Having bid them a most affectionate farewell he joined the party who came in quest of him, went ashore, came up here in the horrible mail coach in the most unassuming manner, and is now the guest of his uncle at the Government House.

When a few days out the Pomona was compelled by stress of weather to put back to Queenstown, when the Earl humbly entreated the Captain to be put ashore. But the Captain held him to his articles of shipment, and his lordship was forced to serve out his time as a sailor before the mast.

This is not the only one of his freaks in search of adventure [illegible] ... and worked, in org., among [illegible] in the back woods. He has a penchant for adventure which seems incurable.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 20, 1866.

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Interesting Habeas Corpus Suit—Petition for the Release of a Lad Charged with Having Attempted to Throw a Locomotive from the Track—Verdicts and Judgments—Chancery and Probate—Trial Calendars.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

Commencement of the Regular New York Trotting Season—The First of the Fashion Course.

[From the New York News, April 18.]

Yesterday was the commencement of the regular trotting season on the Fashion Course, L. I. Although a sweepstakes trot had come off on this track the week previous, yet it partook more of a private than public character, and but few of the regular habitues of the track or large speculators were present at it, … The race was for the first of the proprietor's Spring purses—one of $100 mile heats, best three in five, under saddle. There were seven entries for the purse, but owing to some of them being backward in condition, only three came to the post. These were S. R. Perkins of Harford's b. g. Toby Candor, E. Perrin's b. g. Bill Wheelan and M. C. Smith's b. m. Kate Atwood. In the pool sales Kate Atwood and Bill Wheelan were alternately the favorites, but just before the start Bill Wheelan was backed even against the field, …

Meeting at Oswego, Ill.—The Fox River Valley Railroad.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

At a meeting of the citizens of Oswego, Ill., held at the Town House, on Saturday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking some action in regard to constructing the Fox River Valley Railroad from Elgin to Ottawa, L. B. Judson, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. L. Murdock was appointed Secretary.

…

L. B. JUDSON, Chairman.
C. L. MURDOCK, Secretary.

Singular Jail Escape at Kalamazoo.

[From the Detroit Post, 19th inst.]

On Thursday evening, April 19th, a most remarkable escape was made from the Kalamazoo County Jail. …

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Interesting Habeas Corpus Suit—Petition for the Release of a Lad Charged with Having Attempted to Throw a Locomotive from the Track—Verdicts and Judgments—Chancery and Probate—Trial Calendars.

SUPREME COURT.—The City of Morris vs. … Continued on call for want of prosecution.

…

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 20, 1866.

…

The Storage Question—A Farmer's View Upon the Subject.

STERLING, Whiteside County, Ill., April 18, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 17th, you give your readers the new tariff of rates established by your elevators for the storage of grain …

FARMER.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 20.

…

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Friday Evening, April 20.

…

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 20.

…

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED … April 20.

…

CLEARED … April 20.

…

Railroad Time Table.

…

Miscellaneous.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Society of Unity Church for the transaction of important business will be held at the Church, MONDAY EVENING, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. THE AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY …

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Choice Milling Wheat,

SPRING AND WINTER.

In lots of 1 car load to 10,000 bushels, selected

ESPECIALLY FOR MILLERS,

Of varieties known as

Amber Milwaukee,
Wisconsin Club,
Wisconsin White Winter.

… RICE BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOOD! WOOD!

We are now receiving a good supply of good dry wood which will be sold at the

LOWEST PRICES

By the cargo or at retail at our Dock,

Foot of West Washington-st

Or apply to the undersigned at my office, northwest cor. Market and Madison-sts. P. A. KING.

Great Western Railway Company OF CANADA.

THE COMPANY INVITE TENDERS

…

TO MILLINERS.

…

500,000 Hedge Plants,

First-class, for sale for spring delivery, … M. NEIL. Box 918, Bloomington.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,

DEALERS IN

Twines, Cordage, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Duck,

205 and 207 South Water Street, corner Wells, Chicago.

…

MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVAS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting, …

Cotton, Flax & Hemp Twines

of every description.

Tents of Every Kind.

Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Flags and Banners.

G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

217 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, …

FLAGS

Of every description.

Banking and Exchange.

AGENCY

BANK OF MONTREAL,

48 LA SALLE STREET,

CHICAGO CITY.

WM. H. PARK, Agent.

…

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad street,

NEW YORK.

Collect accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government securities. Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

Business Cards

C. M. DANIEL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 30 Main street, between First and Second streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For the sale of GRAIN, FLOUR and PRODUCE.

…

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HIGHWINES and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

85 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Liberal advancements made on consignments.

PETER P. MAERZ

Direct Importer of

Genuine Rhine Wines and Liquors.

WINE BY THE GLASS.

Orders from the Trade promptly attended to. …

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE KNIVES AND SICKLES.

…

Roofing.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING,

…

IT IS FIRE-PROOF AND WATER-PROOF.

…

WHITACRE & RAYMOND, …

Special Notices.

Radway's Regulating Pills.

…

Constitution Life Syrup.

…

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D., Sole Proprietor, New York.

MORGAN & ALLEN,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS,

46 Cliff street, New York.

For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Ill.

No Excuse for a Bald Head!—UPHAM'S MARACHELLA causes the hair to grow on bald heads, …

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. …

Freckles, Tan and Pimples removed at once, …

Oh, Mr. Ring! Mr. Ring!!

Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is doing WONDERS. It is THE great Hair Restorative of the age. …

N. B.—It is the CLEANEST, best PERFUMED, QUICKEST WORKING, of anything of the kind in the market. … SMITH, CUTLER & CO., Nos. 1 and 3 Randolph street, Chicago.

Private and Confidential Medical Advice.

…

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

…

Lindsey's Blood Searcher

…

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr Raphael. …

Spermatorrhea.

…

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. …

Dr. Webster,

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. …

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

…

Prevent Disease—To the Unfortunate.

…

Dr. James.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Gazette of October 7, 1865, gives Dr. James, of 86 Randolph street, a very flattering editorial, as regards his medical abilities, in the treatment of secret diseases. The editor of said paper having known the Doctor personally for twenty years, his assertions should be relied upon. Here is the editorial:

"We have known Dr. James for more than twenty years, and have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion that he stands at the head of specialty physicians of that class in the United States, if not in the world. His office is in Chicago, No. 86 Randolph street, where he can be consulted by letter or in person. Our opinion is that it will pay any man, if his case is bad, to go all the way to Chicago to see the Doctor. He has also lately published a book on the disease he treats, which can be had for Fifty cents, by addressing him as above."

Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street.

Office open from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m. Ten separate rooms.

It is too Cheap.

…

Wonderful Results

…

The Greatest Discovery in the World.

…

Agua de Magnolia.

The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. …

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860—X.

…

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. …"

"CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Philad'a."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. …

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. …

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. …

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c. …

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

The Great New England Remedy.

Dr. J. W. Poland's WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, …

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., … Chicago, Ill.

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING CAST IRON WATER PIPES. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, …

PROPOSALS FOR REGRAVELING MICHIGAN AVENUE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, …

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

NOTICE TO LAY DRAINS IN WEST MADISON STREET, FROM HALSTED STREET TO THE RIVER. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, …

SCHOOL SECTION ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CHICAGO.

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

SEMI-ANNUAL WATER TAX, Due May 1st, 1866. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, …

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Public Works have assessed the amount to be paid as water rent …

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, A. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR TRENCHING FOR WATER PIPE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, …

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, A. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

Partnership.

NOTICE.

Mr. ROBERT FORSYTH

Has this day withdrawn from our firm. JAS. R. BAKER & CO.

Chicago, March 27, 1866.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of LEWIS, PAGE & CO., … W. SPRAGUE having sold their entire interest …

W. G. LEWIS, BENJ. V. PAGE, WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

Chicago, April 5, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the style of

LEWIS, HAM & CO.,

As successors to the late firm of

LEWIS, PAGE & CO.,

And will continue the business as dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND WINDOW GLASS,

At their old stand, Nos. 90, 92, 94 and 96 South Water street,

And the manufacture of LARD and MACHINERY OILS, at their Oil Works on Pine street.

WM. G. LEWIS, …, JAMES D. STURGES, JOSEPH D. LEWIS.

Chicago, April 5, 1866.

Railroads.

Chicago & Milwaukee Railway.

On and after SUNDAY, April 22, a train will be run to Rosehill and Calvary Cemeteries every Sunday … C. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO. OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, March 12, 1866.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April next, at noon. … D. P. BARHYDT, Secy.

Legal.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County of the March Term, A. D. 1866. In Chancery.

…

Government Sales.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—Drugs, Chemicals, Hospital Stores, …

To Relatives of Deceased Soldiers

…

Medical.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Swelling of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swelling, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases, and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

…

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

…

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla.

…

Gridley's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment

…

Sold by all Druggists.

CURE YOURSELF.

Dr. Baker's Specific!

This Medicine will cure Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhea, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex, Males or Females.

…

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC

Is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of …

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC

Is a great Healing, Purifying, and Self Curing remedy, …

DR. BAKER'S INJECTION.

…

For sale by all Druggists.

CONSTITUTION WATER.—CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, …

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

W. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Agents, Chicago.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES

CONGRESS SPRING WATER,

EMPIRE SPRING WATER,

COLUMBIAN SPRING WATER.

…

CONGRESS WATER

…

EMPIRE WATER

…

COLUMBIAN WATER

…

Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants, and First-Class Grocers.

SOLD ONLY AT WHOLESALE BY

HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors.

Saratoga Springs, 92 Beekman-st., N. Y.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' Homœopathic Specifics!

…

FAMILY CASES.

…

Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company.

…

Proposals.

SWAMP LAND DITCHING!

…

SEALED PROPOSALS

…

Medicinal.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

(*Not a Whisky Preparation.*)

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

INDUCED BY

Severe Hardships, Exposure, Fevers

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,
MALE OR FEMALE,
ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

H

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs,

…

O

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS of the LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS are cured by

Hoofland's German Bitters.

This Bitters has

PERFORMED MORE CURES,
GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION,
HAS MORE TESTIMONY,
HAS MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR IT,

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

Will Pay $1,000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

O

Hoofland's German Bitters

Will cure every case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

REMEMBER, THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

Contains no Rum or Whiskey, and Cannot Make Drunkards,

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., …

LEVI G. BECK.

F

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. …

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

L

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

…

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor, Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

…

E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

…

D. MERRIGE.

N

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

…

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

…

Principal Office and Manufactory

NO. 631 ARCH-ST., PHILA.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every Town in the United States.

Washington, April 20.

SENATE.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill providing for the payment of the claim of Capt. Leonard of the ship Dawn for depredations by the Chickasaw Indians in 1858. Mr. Davis said that the Committee had followed in this case the precedent in the case of the Caroline, which was paid by the United States, and said in that, however, of the early history, it was the duty of the Government to make good the property of its citizens destroyed by the Indians. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, offered an amendment to the bill, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay the claim to the officers and crew of the vessels named. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Claims, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the claim of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, offered an amendment, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay the claim to the officers and crew of the vessels named. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Claims, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the claim of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, offered an amendment, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay the claim to the officers and crew of the vessels named. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Committee on Claims, reported back the bill to provide for the payment of the claim of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, offered an amendment, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay the claim to the officers and crew of the vessels named. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. DAVIS said he did not think the Senate should pass on the very unfavorable report of the Secretary of the Treasury in this case. The Secretary had stated that the claim was not a just one, and that the Government had never paid it. Mr. Davis said that the